

## SC CUT CRYSTAL RESONATOR

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an SC cut crystal resonator, particularly to an SC  
5 cut crystal resonator having a shape whereby excellent vibration characteristics can be  
obtained.

### BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, as a doubly rotated crystal resonator, an SC cut crystal resonator is  
10 known as shown for example in FIG. 3, in which electrodes are formed on a quartz crystal  
blank 1 cut from a surface of a quartz crystal where the surface of the quartz crystal  
orthogonal to a Y axis is rotated through approximately  $33^\circ$  about the X axis and then  
from this rotated position it is rotated through approximately  $22^\circ$  about the Z axis (for  
example, refer to Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication(TOKKYO KOKAI) No. Hei  
15 11-177376).

This SC cut crystal resonator has temperature characteristics expressed in a cubic  
curve similar to that of an AT cut, and its inflection point is in the vicinity of  $94^\circ\text{C}$ . It is  
used as a crystal resonator of a so-called oven controlled crystal oscillator, in which a  
crystal resonator is temperature controlled.

20 However, as shown in FIG. 4, in the SC cut crystal resonator, secondary vibration  
of B mode (denoted by B in FIG. 4) and A mode (denoted by A) vibration occurs in the  
vicinity of a C mode resonance (vibration)(denoted by C), which is a main vibration, and  
is on the high pass side thereof.

Here, since the value of an equivalent resistance (hereunder referred to as  
25 "CI"(Crystal Impedance)) of the A mode vibration is greater than a CI of the C mode, then  
as an oscillator, the signal cannot be easily output. Therefore particularly in a crystal  
resonator this does not become a problem.

On the other hand, the CI of the B mode vibration is equal to the CI of the C mode vibration or may be smaller in some cases. Furthermore, their frequencies are close to each other, with that of the B mode being approximately 1.09 times that of C mode.

Therefore when the oscillator is actually manufactured, occasionally this oscillates in the B mode, which is a secondary vibration.

Thus, in the case of using an SC cut crystal resonator, it is essential to be able to suppress the B mode vibration in order to reliably excite the C mode vibration, so that it is necessary to make the CI of the B mode larger than the CI of the C mode. Therefore suppression of the B mode vibration is performed by adding mass to the plate surface of the quartz crystal blank, or by designing the holding position thereof, to suppress the spurious oscillation.

However, in order to sufficiently suppress the B mode vibration, a continuing process of trial and error is necessary, which and takes a lot of work, and reproducibility of the process is extremely poor.

The SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention has been achieved in consideration of the problems of such a conventional SC cut crystal resonator, with an object of providing an SC cut crystal resonator wherein, by cut-processing an outer shape of a quartz crystal blank into a special shape, resonance (vibration) due to the B mode can be reliably suppressed with excellent reproducibility.

## DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

An SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention is characterized in that an end surface orthogonal to a Z' axis of a slender quartz crystal blank oblong in an X' axis direction which is formed by being cut from a surface of a quartz crystal which has been rotated through 33° to 35° about an X axis from a surface orthogonal to a Y axis, and is then rotated from this rotated position through 22° to 24° about a Z axis, is tilted in a direction rotated through +7° to +13°, or -7° to -13° about the X' axis. Furthermore, the

SC cut crystal resonator, is characterized in that the tilt angle is between  $-9^{\circ}$  and  $-11^{\circ}$  or between  $+9^{\circ}$  and  $+11^{\circ}$ .

In the SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention, the surface of the longitudinal direction end of the slender SC cut quartz crystal blank is processed so as to be tilted. Therefore the present invention can suppress B mode vibration, and a change in the inflection point temperature does not occur even when the shape is miniaturized.

Accordingly, an oscillator can be designed and manufactured easily, thus a low cost SC cut crystal resonator, whereby excellent oscillation characteristics being obtained, can be provided.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG 1 is a perspective view showing a cut angle of an SC cut crystal plate of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing a quartz crystal blank which has been cut from the crystal plate shown in FIG. 1.

FIG 3 is a perspective view showing the cut angle of a conventional SC cut crystal plate.

FIG 4 is a graph showing resonance characteristics of a conventional SC cut crystal plate.

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereunder, an embodiment of an SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention is described, with reference to the appended drawings.

FIG 1 is a perspective view showing a cut angle of a quartz crystal blank 1 used for the SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention.

That is to say, here a surface orthogonal to a Y axis of the quartz crystal is rotated through  $33^{\circ}$  to  $35^{\circ}$  about the X axis, and is then rotated from this rotated position through  $22^{\circ}$  to  $24^{\circ}$  about the Z axis.

As a result of carrying out such a double rotation, an X-Z surface orthogonal to the  
5 Y axis in FIG. 1 becomes a  $Z'$ - $X'$  surface. In the case where in the above manner, the surface is rotated through  $33^{\circ}$  to  $35^{\circ}$  about the X axis and is then rotated from this rotated position through  $22^{\circ}$  to  $24^{\circ}$  about the Z axis, it can be excited as a so-called SC cut crystal resonator.

Moreover, the axially slender oblong quartz crystal blank 1 is cut out along the  $X'$   
10 axis from the  $Z'$ - $X'$  surface crystal plate as shown in FIG. 2. Then, a surface of the longitudinal end of the quartz crystal blank 1, that is, an end surface ( $X'$ - $Y'$  surface) orthogonal to the  $Z'$  axis is subjected to a tilting process.

The tilt angle for this end surface is through  $+7^{\circ}$  to  $+13^{\circ}$  or through  $-7^{\circ}$  to  $-13^{\circ}$   
about the  $X'$  axis, and the end surface of the quartz crystal blank tilted in this way  
15 becomes a surface  $X'$ - $Y''$ .

At an end surface tilt angle between  $+7^{\circ}$  and  $+13^{\circ}$ , or  $-7^{\circ}$  and  $-13^{\circ}$ , an excellent mode B suppressing effect is obtained. More preferably, this tilt angle is between  $\pm 9^{\circ}$  and  $\pm 11^{\circ}$ .

When manufacturing a crystal resonator from such a quartz crystal blank, a pair of  
20 excitation electrodes is formed facing each other on the plate surfaces of the quartz crystal blank. Moreover, the crystal resonator is constructed by accommodating the quartz crystal blank in a predetermined container, and holding by an appropriate holding device, and externally leading out the excitation electrodes.

By cut-processing the outer shape of the quartz crystal blank in this way, face  
25 shear vibration mode can be suppressed. In particular, the B mode vibration, which is deleterious secondary vibration, is vibration of a face shear vibration mode type. However,

with the SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention, the B mode vibration can be suppressed, and the mode C vibration which is the main vibration can be reliably excited.

That is to say, in the oblong SC cut quartz crystal blank slender in the X' axis direction, when the end surface orthogonal to the Z' axis is tilted through  $-10^\circ$ , the CI in the B mode increases by approximately 50% compared to that of a quartz crystal blank whose end surface is not tilted. On the other hand, the B mode vibration is significantly suppressed.

Therefore, the deleterious B mode vibration, which has conventionally been the greatest drawback when an SC cut crystal resonator is used, can be reliably suppressed, and a useful oscillator can be obtained without using special processing, or a special oscillating circuit.

Furthermore, the inflection point temperature  $94^\circ$  of the SC cut crystal resonator exhibits a phenomenon of shifting to the higher temperature side in the case where the quartz crystal blank is miniaturized. Therefore when assembling an oscillator, the setting of a set temperature for a thermostatic oven is difficult. However, when using the quartz crystal blank of the present invention shown in FIG. 2, in which the end surface thereof is tilted, then even if the shape of the quartz crystal blank is miniaturized, the inflection point temperature of the crystal resonator is maintained at  $94^\circ$ , and does not shift to the high temperature side.

## INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described above, the SC cut crystal resonator of the present invention is useful as a crystal resonator of an oven controlled crystal oscillator, and especially, it is suitable for use in a crystal oscillator that can suppress the B mode vibrations, and that can reliably excite C mode vibrations.